United Nations A/55/651–S/2000/1135

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, please find enclosed herewith a message addressed to you from Mustafa Osman Ismail, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of the Sudan (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20 (b), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elfatih **Erwa**
Permanent Representative

00-77483 (E) 011200 011200

Annex to the letter dated 28 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

I am writing to convey to you the great concern and indignation of the Sudanese Government at a grave violation of the country's sovereignty and domestic laws committed by a major Power that is a Member of the United Nations. It concerns the entry of United States Assistant Secretary of State Susan E. Rice, accompanied by a delegation of United States officials, into Sudanese territory on Sunday, 19 November, and Monday, 20 November 2000, without the permission of the Sudanese Government, thereby violating the domestic laws and international norms that govern the movement of persons between States.

The action taken by Ms. Rice and her entourage cannot be justified and is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and all the domestic and international enactments that regulate matters relating to the movement of persons and require them to obtain the necessary visas from the governments concerned. The gravity of the unprecedented violation committed by this United States official is further exacerbated by the special responsibility that devolves on the United States of America by virtue of its being a permanent member of the Security Council and thus presumed to be all the more committed to respecting the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and to safeguarding its purposes and principles.

This irresponsible step by the United States came at a time when the Sudan's capital was hosting summit-level meetings of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), in which seven member States participated as well as the ministers for foreign affairs of other African States and of States belonging to the IGAD Partners Forum. The question of peace in the Sudan was at the top of the summit's agenda, given that IGAD is the sponsor of the peace process in the Sudan and it receives much-valued support from the States of the IGAD Partners Forum. Since the United States of America is a member of the Forum, it had been hoped that it would play a more positive role by demonstrating its impartiality as an honest mediator between the parties to the conflict in the Sudan. This major Power, however, which often speaks of its sincere efforts to bring peace to the Sudan, did not hesitate to choose a timing for an illegal, unjustifiable and unnecessary visit to Sudanese territory that was calculated to cause offence, thus confirming the Sudan's repeated assertions that the United States is biased and that it provides financial and logistic support to the rebel movement and is thus unfit to play the role of mediator in the efforts to bring peace.

It is known to all those countries interested in the cause of peace in the Sudan that the United States, using flimsy pretexts and excuses, has constantly and forcefully refused to respond positively to the initiatives of the Sudanese Government to declare a ceasefire in the areas of operations in southern Sudan. Indeed, the United States endeavours to obstruct these initiatives in every possible way, and it is seeking, in the final analysis, to extend protection to the rebel movement and to use it as an instrument to promote its own agenda in the region, regardless of the suffering and the innocent victims that may cost.

The United States, in having the audacity to violate the national sovereignty of the Republic of the Sudan, once again demonstrates that it has no regard for

domestic or international regulations and pays no heed to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations as they relate to the need to safeguard international peace and security. Perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the systematic use of double standards by the United States is its peremptory rejection of the assignment of a team to investigate the allegations that led to the attack on the Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum on 20 August 1998. The United States did this heinous deed on the basis of fabricated and erroneous information and in domestic circumstances of its own that are well known to all. It has continued to reject even a simple inquiry into the circumstances of a grievous attack that targeted a peaceable civilian installation performing its role of providing more than 50 per cent of the Sudan's drug requirements for both human and veterinary use.

The United States of America continues to give every indication that it is committed to policies of hypocrisy and to action to impose its imperialist, blood-sucking agenda to the detriment of the world's peoples. It then sheds crocodile tears and uses double standards when it is a question of its own interests or protégés. Despite the clamour raised by the United States in international and other forums concerning the need to protect civilians in time of military conflict, we meet with a suspicious silence from the same major Power when it is a matter of a United States protectorate that is bombing and otherwise targeting civilians, including children, women and elderly persons, in the occupied Palestinian territories in full view of an entire world that is following this appalling spectacle as it is carried live on television screens in a manner that requires no further proof.

As it condemns in the strongest terms the surreptitious entry of Ms. Rice and her entourage into its territory in flagrant violation of the relevant domestic and international laws, the Sudan requests you to draw the attention of the United States Government to the fact that it has taken a grave step that is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and asks you to alert the Security Council so that it may exercise in full its responsibilities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter. The Sudan further reserves the right to take the appropriate measures for the defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

(*Signed*) Mustafa Osman **Ismail**
Minister of External Relations

United Nations A/55/657–S/2000/1136

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2000
English
Original: Russian

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 127
Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with the statement made by Ms. Carla Del Ponte, the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), at a briefing at the United Nations on 21 November 2000 to the effect that the Tribunal has no agreement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), allow me to refer to the third annual report of the President of the Tribunal to the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/51/292-S/1996/665. On page 25 (paragraph 76), the report contains the following statement: "On 9 May 1996, a memorandum of understanding between the Tribunal and the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) was signed by both parties. The memorandum spelled out the practical arrangements for support to the Tribunal and the detention and transfer of indictees to the Tribunal".

Thus the above-mentioned statement by Ms. Carla Del Ponte does not correspond to reality.

We reaffirm our position on the inadmissibility of concealing from the members of the Security Council any agreements concluded by its subsidiary organ.

I request you to arrange for the text of the above-mentioned memorandum to be issued as a document of the Security Council.

I should be grateful for the immediate circulation of the text of this letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 127, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**

00-77421 (E) 011200 011200

United Nations S/2000/1137

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2000

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000, by which the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) for a further 12 months until 21 June 2001. It details the Mission's progress since my report of 2 June 2000 (S/2000/529) and reviews activities conducted jointly by UNMIBH and other parts of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. The Mission continues to be led by my Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jacques Paul Klein. The Mission's International Police Task Force (IPTF) is led by Commissioner Vincent Coeurderoy. Owing mainly to continued requirements in Kosovo and elsewhere, actual IPTF strength has remained below the authorized number of 2,057; the current strength is 1,776 (see annex).

II. Activities of the Mission

3. To provide a clear focus for the fulfilment of the mandate with a target date of the end of 2002 as suggested by my Special Representative (see S/2000/529, para. 34 and S/PV.4154 and Corr.1, p. 6), all UNMIBH units have participated in the development of a comprehensive Mandate Implementation Plan as a working document that will evolve according to changing circumstances. The Plan divides the Mission's work into six core programmes, each with specific objectives, projects and time-frames. The six core programmes are: police reform; police restructuring; police and criminal justice cooperation; institution-building and inter-police force cooperation; public awareness; and general support for the participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the United Nations system, in particular United Nations peace operations. These programmes address comprehensively the three levels of law enforcement: the individual police officer, organizational structures of the police forces and the required support for democratic policing in society at large.

4. It is intended that the Plan should assist the Mission to evaluate progress and to review internal resource allocation and necessary resource levels. An initial survey has indicated that considerable progress had been made by the Mission in the past 18 months in establishing the Brcko District police force and in providing basic training for local police officers. At the same time, the average strength of IPTF has fallen from 1,959 during 1998/1999, to 1,709 for the 12-month period ending 30 June 2000. Taking these factors into account, the Mission believes that a force of 1,850 IPTF officers is a realistic figure for necessary IPTF strength for the period 2001/2002.

Police reform

5. The goal of police reform is to ensure that all law enforcement personnel meet international standards of personal integrity and professional competence by, inter alia, screening the background of police officers and providing adequate training.

6. The Mission is addressing this issue through the establishment of a transparent Law Enforcement

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Personnel Registry. Phase 1 of this project, in which personnel are screened to determine whether they meet minimum professional criteria to exercise police powers, is almost complete. Of the 20,120 personnel registered by 20 November, over 6,200 have been provisionally authorized and have received UNMIBH identification cards, but over 1,000 were refused provisional authorization because they were administrative staff, or had lied about their qualifications, or had criminal records. Only some hundreds of personnel, including prison guards and court police in three cantons, remain to be interviewed. In phase 2 of this project, UNMIBH, with the assistance of other organizations, will conduct detailed checks of wartime background and other character-related issues to weed out individuals suspected of war crimes or other offences before granting final certification. Phase 2 is expected to take about 18 months.

7. An essential component of police integrity is full compliance with the law. The Law Enforcement Personnel Registry therefore identifies the current residence of each police officer, and UNMIBH has placed stringent obligations on police to vacate voluntarily property that they illegally occupy. This undertaking is made particularly difficult by the very low monthly police salaries (around US$ 150) which limits their ability to rent accommodation. Nevertheless, over 300 police have now vacated illegally occupied properties. While this addresses the legal aspects of the issue, it opens up another problem, namely, the complex process of finding permanent housing solutions for possibly thousands of displaced police officers.

8. The UNMIBH training programme to raise standards of basic competence is almost complete. Of the five compulsory courses, the human dignity and transitional training courses have reached over 95 per cent of police personnel; traffic awareness and community policing courses have reached more than 50 per cent of the targeted audience, and the supervisory skills course will be completed by March 2001. Several specialist courses in areas such as surveillance, intelligence reporting and crime scene investigation have also been completed. Senior management courses have begun, with 70 senior police officers to be fully trained by December 2000. The Federation's Anti-Terrorist Unit is fully trained, and the equivalent unit of the Republika Srpska's unit will complete training by March 2001. Under new IPTF guidelines, providing further on-the-job training and advice is a part of the duty statement of all IPTF monitors co-located at local police stations.

9. In some areas, police performance has shown marked improvement. Local police, under IPTF monitoring and advice, were able to ensure that no security incidents marred the general elections on 11 November 2000. Following passiveness during the Bratunac riots in May (see S/2000/529, para. 14), excellent police security planning enabled 3,500 Bosniacs to attend without incident the fifth Srebrenica commemoration in Potocari on 11 July. In Brcko, police acted responsibly during pre-election street violence fuelled by extremist agitators and subsequently made 26 arrests. In Banja Luka on 2 October, a joint police-customs operation seized 166 kilograms of cocaine. In Prijedor in November, 35 women victims of trafficking, including several minors, were freed during a police raid on local nightclubs. In particularly sensitive cases, however, such as the investigation into the assassination of Federation Deputy Minister of the Interior, Jozo Leutar, political interference has hampered investigations. Nonetheless, four suspects have been arrested, including one in Croatia.

Police restructuring

10. Police restructuring aims to rationalize the size, structure and resources of police forces to international standards, as well as to change their ethnic composition so that they better reflect the society they serve. Between July and September 2000, UNMIBH completed the essential task of determining the maximum strength and targeted ethnic composition of local police forces, in accordance with the 1996 Bonn-Petersberg Agreement for the Federation and the 1998 Framework Agreement for the Republika Srpska on police restructuring. The revised maximum strength takes account of the transfer of border functions from the ministries of the interior to the State Border Service. The total number of police officers in Bosnia and Herzegovina may not exceed 18,438, comprising 7,835 in the Republika Srpska and 10,603 in the Federation. These levels are subject to further review in the light of changing circumstances.

11. The UNMIBH police commissioner project is a major institutional initiative to create a professional

police service. Its specific goal is to place police organizations under a single chain of command led by an experienced police professional and to limit political interference in police work. Steady progress has been made. In canton 9 (Sarajevo), necessary legislation has been passed and an independent selection and review board has been formed to review the applications of 18 candidates. In cantons 1, 5 and 6, political consensus has been reached and initial steps are under way to establish the new posts. The next priority is to extend this project to the Federation Ministry of the Interior and to the Republika Srpska.

12. Changing the ethnic composition of local police forces takes place in three ways: cadet entry; voluntary redeployment of serving officers; and retraining of pre-war officers. Since the founding of the two police academies in 1999, 225 cadets belonging to minorities have graduated and a further 321 cadets are at present in training. It is encouraging to note that more than 1,000 applications have been received for the next class of the Federation Police Academy. Substantial progress has been made with regard to the UNMIBH voluntary redeployment initiative, which commenced in May. Some 250 officers have applied for redeployment; the first 30 have been processed and are now working in the area of their pre-war residences. The ministries of the interior of both entities are fully engaged in this process. In canton 10, however, the Ministry of the Interior has been exceedingly slow in beginning to live up to the agreement and has delayed providing contracts to 17 minority Serb police officers wishing to be redeployed. With respect to former police officers, 18 minority candidates are attending a six-week refresher course in the Federation and 53 non-Serbs have applied to attend a similar course in the Republika Srpska after November 2000.

Cooperation between the police and the criminal justice system

13. In its two years of operations, the UNMIBH judicial system assessment programme has produced invaluable analyses and recommendations to begin to remedy some of the deficiencies of the legal and judicial system inherited by Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although this work remains unfinished, the programme will cease operations on 1 December, by which time it will have completed 14 major assessment reports on the structural and procedural weaknesses of the judicial system. The programme has recently focused on monitoring the work of the commissions and councils established to oversee the appointment of judges and prosecutors and to review the qualifications of incumbents. The officers of the programme have also worked to improve the independence of judges and prosecutors through, inter alia, ensuring the implementation of adequate salaries.

14. The Office of the High Representative is creating an Independent Judicial Commission to take over many of the functions previously performed by the UNMIBH judicial system assessment programme and will have a mandate to oversee the process of judicial reform throughout the country. It appears that the Commission may not be in a position to assume its responsibilities in December, which may compromise an effective handover. While the mandate of the assessment programme will have concluded by December 2000, as mentioned in my report of 2 June 2000 (S/2000/529, para. 21), the Mission will retain appropriate expertise within IPTF to assist and advise the Commissioner on the implementation of the mandate with respect to judicial organizations and activities relating to criminal procedures and criminal justice.

15. The absence of mechanisms for the protection of judges and witnesses remains a major impediment to the establishment of the rule of law. This has become even more important as police operations against organized crime and corruption become more effective. Despite 18 months of intensive effort, UNMIBH has made little progress in securing the funding necessary to establish a dedicated court police service. This has necessitated an internal review of other options for providing court protection, including the use of regular police for this purpose, despite the objections of judicial officials. The Mission is currently working closely with local authorities and the judiciary in three cantons (1, 6 and 7) to develop an operational plan, as well as the local budgetary requirements for the establishment of such a service. If funding is not available, UNMIBH will review the entire project and seek alternative means to provide court and judicial security.

State Border Service and inter-police force cooperation

16. Since the inauguration of the State Border Service at Sarajevo airport on 6 June 2000, the

magnitude of illegal migration through Bosnia and Herzegovina to Western Europe has become apparent. Between 1 January and 26 October of this year, 24, 850 nationals from eight foreign countries arrived at Sarajevo airport but only 5,488 citizens of the same countries departed via the airport, leaving 19,362 unaccounted for. During the same period, Croatian police returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina over 2,578 attempted illegal entrants. At least 28 people have died while attempting to illegally cross the Sava river into Croatia. UNMIBH fears that further such fatalities during winter are highly probable.

17. The lack of local and international funding has made it impossible to expand the State Border Service beyond the current four border entry points. State funding at current levels is barely sufficient to meet the salaries and operational costs of the 376 officers (189 Bosniacs, 117 Serbs and 70 Croats) currently working in the Service. The planned deployment of a further eight Service units comprising an additional 908 posts before the end of this year is highly doubtful and may not be possible even in 2001 owing to the dire financial situation of entity and state budgets. The progress that has been achieved to date has only been possible thanks to the generous training, equipment and budgetary support provided by donors, including Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the European Commission.

18. The past months have also witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of women victims of trafficking seeking UNMIBH assistance. Since March 1999, UNMIBH has assisted 364 such victims, mostly from Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. Of these, 216 requested and qualified for repatriation with the assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM); 80 of these cases have arisen since June 2000. As more police raids are conducted on nightclubs and bars suspected of being run by traffickers, the number of known victims is expected to increase. It is of deep concern that, owing to lack of funding, IOM is substantially reducing its operations in this vital humanitarian area. Without the possibility of temporary shelter and repatriation, victims of trafficking are put at even greater risk following their release from local police custody.

19. To begin to address these growing problems and to encourage inter-entity law enforcement cooperation, under the auspices of the Ministerial Consultative Meeting on Police Matters, a Cooperative Law Enforcement Arrangement on Illegal Immigration and Organized Crime, signed on 26 September, has established a Joint Entity Task Force (JTF). The charter of JTF sets out mechanisms for the exchange of intelligence information, coordination of plans to stem the flow of illegal migrants and the pursuit of criminal elements involved in human trafficking. It also enables JTF to assist the Brcko Supervisor in closing the so-called "Arizona Market", a long-standing hotbed of criminal activity. The ministers of the interior of both entities have further agreed to seek entity approval to request the State authorities to establish a centralized intelligence information-gathering mechanism in order to combat illegal activities.

Police and public awareness

20. The public information activities of UNMIBH are designed to contribute to public education on police matters and to support the needs of the Mission. The "Your police — serving you" campaign has helped to increase public awareness of the fundamental principles of democratic policing. The multi-ethnic police recruitment campaign is an essential part of the Mission's minority recruitment programme.

Participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in United Nations peace operations

21. The first United Nations civilian police contingent from Bosnia and Herzegovina deployed to East Timor is making an excellent contribution. A second multi-ethnic contingent of 26 officers, including 1 female officer, has concluded training and is awaiting deployment. A training programme for the first contingent of Bosnia and Herzegovina United Nations military observers was set up by the UNMIBH Military Adviser team and donor countries. By the end of 2000, 14 military observers from both entities will have been trained by Germany, Austria and the Netherlands, with further support provided by the Training Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Current planning aims at the deployment of nine military observers to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea early in 2001.

III. Joint activities of the United Nations system

22. The ability of refugees and displaced persons to return is the litmus test of the Dayton Accords. Throughout the present year, improved security conditions, a decrease in political resistance in some areas and country-wide implementation of the property legislation have resulted in very encouraging progress in the hitherto difficult area of the return of minorities to practically all areas of the country. As at 1 October, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had registered 37,083 minority returnees. By August, some 40,000 property cases (of 230,000 repossession claims) had been solved. The success of minority returns is, however, vitally dependent on sufficient funding for the reconstruction of destroyed villages. The gap between the number of returnees in need of shelter and the resources available is increasing at an alarming pace. By the end of August, UNHCR had documented a shortfall of 18,000 housing units. To assess the number of displaced persons still in need of durable solutions, UNHCR has also initiated a nation-wide re-registration exercise that is to be completed by the end of this year.

23. UNMIBH plays a crucial role in supporting returns by monitoring evictions conducted by the local police and assisting in the development of police return security plans and monitoring their implementation. Of nearly 5,000 forcible evictions scheduled throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina between June and October 2000, over 3,700 were executed professionally. Of the 1,212 evictions postponed, only 16 were due to police inaction. Appropriate disciplinary action was taken in these cases. In the difficult area of Srpsko Gorazde, an IPTF special adviser was appointed to the Housing Office for the period from 6 June to 8 August 2000. As a result of this appointment, priority cases were enforced, a registry and electronic database were established, and inter-entity exchanges of information helped to resolve a number of long-standing double occupancy cases.

24. Police performance in addressing incidents related to minority returns in parts of the eastern Republika Srpska and in canton 10 (Herzeg-Bosna), however, remains inadequate. During riots in Drvar and Bijeljina, the police showed a lack of ability or willingness to control crowds protesting minority returns and the implementation of property law. In addressing acts of criminal violence committed against Bosniac properties in Bijeljina, Bratunac and Srebrenica, the police have not carried out effective investigations and perpetrators have not been brought to justice. Non-compliance reports have been issued to officers involved in the incidents, and UNMIBH has insisted on stronger action by the Republika Srpska Minister of the Interior and proper judicial follow-up. In addition, at the request of UNMIBH, Republika Srpska public security centres have developed security plans for return areas. Further interventions with police officials in these areas are, however, being considered. Of particular concern are recent cases in which police have changed their testimony during the trials of suspects.

25. On 22 September, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched the second national human development report for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The report gives a sombre assessment of the situation of youth, 62 per cent of whom want to leave the country because of unemployment, and portrays bleak prospects for the future. A national conference will be held later in 2000 to formulate a platform for action. My Special Representative has been actively encouraging foreign universities to enter into collaborative arrangements with local faculties so as to provide internationally recognized tertiary qualifications.

26. UNDP continues to co-chair the Board of Donors for the mine-action programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to provide capacity-building support to the national Mine Action Centre. In the light of the High Representative's recent dismissal of the national Commission for Demining based on evidence of conflict of interest by Commission members, and ongoing investigations into whether any impropriety resulted from such conflict of interest, there is understandable concern about a possible loss of donor confidence. The main functions of the mine-action programme, namely, establishing and maintaining standards, prioritization of demining tasks, technical development and maintaining a database for all activity, continue normally, as does ongoing demining activity. At present, UNDP, in close cooperation with the Office of the High Representative, national authorities and the donor community, is assisting in the development of a new national office that would head the programme and restore confidence. According to the most recent estimates, another 8-10 years of serious

investment into mine clearance activities is needed in order to reduce substantially the risks posed to the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

27. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has established local expert groups for the reform of literature and language curricula in primary and secondary schools, and will continue to develop curricula for other areas in the humanities. UNESCO has also completed the reconstruction of the dormitories and offices of the Mjedenica school for children with special needs in Sarajevo. In the area of cultural heritage, UNESCO has finished the reconstruction of the Magribija mosque minaret in Sarajevo, and will shortly complete restoration of the Tabacica mosque in Mostar. To support inter-religious dialogue and tolerance, my Special Representative has worked closely with the leaders of the four main religious communities to establish an international project for the simultaneous reconstruction of four destroyed historic religious sites.

28. UNMIBH continues to run the Zenica domestic violence project, in conjunction with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to collaborate closely on issues concerning trafficking in human beings. An IPTF gender officer trains local police officers on domestic violence issues, and a safe house has been established for victims of domestic violence who are testifying against their abusers. In October, an important precedent was set by the first successful local prosecution of a person accused of domestic violence.

IV. Trust funds

29. The Trust Fund for the Restoration of Essential Public Services in Sarajevo, which was established in 1993, has so far received contributions and earned interest totalling US$ 26.4 million. Projects totalling US$ 19.7 million have been implemented in the fields of energy, water, sanitation, communications, public transport, health and education. The remaining balance of US$ 6.7 million is being used for many small, quick-impact projects and larger projects being planned in conjunction with the City of Sarajevo.

30. The Trust Fund for the Police Assistance Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina is now left with only US$ 500,000, which is sufficient to provide only minimal essential equipment to some local police stations. To complete critical elements in the IPTF police programme and the local police assistance programme, in particular the formation of the State Border Service, for which the funding gap for 2001 is over US$ 10 million, it is estimated that additional contributions of US$ 40 million are required. In addressing this funding shortfall, UNMIBH representatives have been active in soliciting contributions. Funding levels foreseen in the near future are, however, only a fraction of the amount required. My Special Representative is deeply concerned that the lack of funding will affect critical areas of the work of UNMIBH and not allow the mission to achieve its targets by the end of 2002.

V. Financial aspects

31. The General Assembly, by its resolution 54/273 of 15 June 2000, appropriated an amount of US$ 159 million gross for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the 12-month period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As at 31 October 2000, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNMIBH amounted to US$ 77.8 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at the same date amounted to US$ 2,095 million.

VI. Observations

32. During the five years since the signing of the Dayton Accords, the international community has made a massive contribution to the cause of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Much has been achieved but progress has been frustratingly slow and difficult, owing mainly to political obstruction by extremist nationalists who refuse to accept the reality of a sovereign and multi-ethnic State where the rights of all citizens are guaranteed not by ethnicity but by rule of law. The recent general elections held in Bosnia and Herzegovina demonstrated yet again how nationalist parties are willing to incite inter-ethnic fear and suspicion in order to preserve their power and privileges. The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina need to understand that their future in Europe and the continued assistance of the international community depend on the actions that they take together to create a modern, democratic and tolerant society.

33. Progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina is inextricably linked to developments in the region. With the recent historic change in the leadership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, together with changes earlier in 2000 in the Republic of Croatia, for the first time since the war there is a realistic prospect of constructive bilateral relations based on mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, while also developing the "special relations" that are envisaged in the Dayton Accords. The recent visit of President Kostunica to Sarajevo was a first step towards full normalization of bilateral relations. Every effort should continue to be made in order to move this process forward.

34. The United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina performs a specific but vital role in peace implementation — to assist the parties to establish the foundations for effective, democratic and sustainable law enforcement agencies. It has continued to make measurable progress in all core areas of its mandate since my most recent report. Political and administrative impediments to the accelerated recruitment of minority police officers have been largely overcome. The State Border Service has been consolidated and detailed plans and budget estimates have been prepared for its full deployment. Police professionalism with regard to the security of returnees has shown considerable improvement except in certain parts of the eastern Republika Srpska and in canton 10 (Herzeg-Bosna), where obstructive officials from the Ministry of the Interior have attempted to block returns. The safe and successful conduct of national elections was testimony not only to the fine work of the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe, but also to the competence of local police forces in managing complex security situations.

35. These developments have enabled the Mission to draw up the Mandate Implementation Plan with a proposed timetable of December 2002 for the completion of the core mandate of UNMIBH, subject to changes in internal or external circumstances. I would request the Council to support the Mission's assessment that the authorized strength of UNMIBH for the period 2001/2002 may be reduced to 1,850 IPTF officers. Meeting the Mission's timetable to complete its core mandate by December 2002 will, however, depend on the provision by international donors of the necessary financial resources to enable UNMIBH to complete its work. The voluntary redeployment programme for minority police officers, which has 250 applicants, is nearly stalled because of insufficient funding for reconstruction of police housing. Local funding of the State Border Service is barely sufficient to pay existing salary and operating costs. Representatives of the International Monetary Fund doubt that the State budget for 2001 will be able to meet even these costs for the full year. In addition, many police stations still lack basic facilities and equipment to be able to perform their functions in a professional manner.

36. Given the serious implications of this situation, I appeal to Member States to contribute generously to the priority projects of UNMIBH and to the Trust Fund for the Police Assistance Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina. European Member States in particular should bear in mind that Bosnia and Herzegovina has become a major transit point for illegal migration, trafficking in human beings and trade in illicit and stolen goods by well-organized criminal networks. A professional and fully deployed Bosnia and Herzegovina State Border Service is an essential preventive investment against illegal migration and an important humanitarian instrument for the victims of trafficking. Equally important in sustaining and increasing the return process is housing reconstruction funding for minority police officers so as to be able to provide confidence and security in areas of return. Without additional funding, the important work UNMIBH is carrying out in these areas will remain incomplete.

37. The legacy of Srebrenica also continues to be of deep concern. It was gratifying that the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Srebrenica massacre in July 1995 took place in dignity and security. The High Representative has exercised his authority to end the stalemate over the location of a permanent burial site for the remains of the victims and a memorial, and has established a trust fund for this purpose. This has helped to clear the way for concerted efforts at reconciliation, as well as to address the many problems of the families of the victims who wish to return and the situation of local Serb residents who are themselves mainly displaced persons and who wish to reclaim their own homes elsewhere or to remain in the area. Following representations from former President Izetbegović, I have requested my Special Representative to examine ways in which the United Nations, in cooperation with the other principal

organizations, can play a special role in helping the people of Srebrenica. I urge the international community to contribute generously to enable two-way returns and rehabilitation of infrastructure in Srebrenica.

38. UNMIBH continues to require an effective presence of the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) in order to ensure secure conditions for its responsibilities, personnel and property. The need for security is likely to increase as local police, advised by IPTF, have begun to undertake robust operations against local and international organized criminal groups involved in prostitution, drug trafficking and illegal migration. The continued presence of war criminals and war crimes suspects in the Mission area is an added threat not only to the success of the peace implementation process, but also to international personnel in the event that arrests become more frequent. In recent weeks, the state of alert in parts of the Mission area has been heightened in response to credible threats from criminal elements associated with bars that have been raided, and pre-election political extremism. Current actions to close the infamous "Arizona Market" could not have been undertaken without SFOR back-up and support. Any review of the presence or mission of SFOR will need to take full account of the security requirements of UNMIBH.

39. In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the men and women of UNMIBH for their continued dedicated work for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The excellent results achieved in many areas by the local police forces are a testimony to the sterling work and expertise of the Mission, in particular IPTF, in monitoring and advising them on best international standards.

Annex

Composition of the International Police Task Force as at 22 November 2000

Argentina	6
Austria	38
Bangladesh	38
Bulgaria	38
Canada	14
Chile	6
Czech Republic	3
Denmark	27
Egypt	48
Estonia	1
Fiji	20
Finland	11
France	115
Germany	134
Ghana	95
Greece	4
Hungary	15
Iceland	3
India	85
Indonesia	28
Ireland	35
Italy	21
Jordan	153
Kenya	7
Malaysia	47
Nepal	18
Netherlands	52

Nigeria	15
Norway	15
Pakistan	118
Poland	52
Portugal	32
Romania	18
Russian Federation	18
Senegal	11
Spain	35
Sweden	41
Switzerland	8
Thailand	5
Tunisia	2
Turkey	27
Ukraine	39
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	80
United States of America	188
Vanuatu	10
Total	**1 776**

United Nations S/2000/1138

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus

(for the period from 1 June to 27 November 2000)

I. Introduction

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 27 November 2000 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Security Council resolutions, most recently resolution 1303 (2000) of 14 June 2000.

II. Activities of the Force

A. Maintenance of the ceasefire and the military status quo

2. The military situation along the ceasefire lines remained stable. As in the past, there were numerous provocative actions on both sides, such as shouting taunts, throwing stones and pointing weapons. On occasion, UNFICYP personnel were threatened with cocked weapons and their movement was impeded. The National Guard continued to carry out field works along the ceasefire line. The Turkish forces also carried out minor construction.

3. Air violations of the United Nations buffer zone by Turkish military aircraft rose to 47, compared with 7 in the same period last year. In addition, on 22 October Turkish military aircraft reportedly came within a little over three nautical miles offshore from the Paphos air base, causing a National Guard air defence element to lock on its radar. Air violations of the buffer zone by military and civilian aircraft from the other side decreased to 10, compared with 18 in the same period last year. This number includes violations by three Greek military aircraft during the annual "Nikiforos" exercise.

4. On 30 June the Turkish Cypriot authorities and Turkish forces instituted a number of measures against UNFICYP. The main measure was the closure of all crossings of the Turkish forces' ceasefire line, except for the one at the former Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia. In conjunction with existing restrictions on UNFICYP movement in the north, this measure would have completely isolated United Nations troops in three camps in the north and at Strovilia. Three additional crossing points were subsequently reopened to allow access to the camps from the south. The next day the Turkish forces/Turkish Cypriot security forces moved forward of their ceasefire line at Strovilia and have since controlled the access of UNFICYP to its post in this small hamlet, which is inhabited by Greek Cypriots. Since October, the Turkish forces have prevented UNFICYP from moving along the Famagusta-Dherinia road.

5. The impact of these restrictions has been significant. In sector 1 in the west, including the Kokkina pocket, 10 kilometres of dangerous mountain track have been added to the Mission's access route. In sector 4 in the east, the drive from the sector headquarters north of Famagusta to the nearest United Nations post in the buffer zone, which previously took 20 minutes, now involves a long detour through Nicosia and takes up to four hours. As a result, the operational effectiveness of UNFICYP has suffered;

00-77501 (E) 041200

response times have increased and command, logistic and administrative movements have lengthened significantly.

6. The Turkish Cypriot authorities have also imposed mandatory additional insurance for United Nations vehicles, which must be obtained from insurance companies in the north, and announced that they would from now on require UNFICYP to pay for electricity and other utilities for its bases in the north. Traditionally, the electricity consumed by UNFICYP in the north came from the south, but an increasing share is now generated in the north. UNFICYP is looking into this matter.

7. UNFICYP continued to monitor the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha, which continued to change. During the period, the refurbishment of an additional building was completed and work started on two more buildings. The United Nations continues to hold the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo in Varosha.

8. There were frequent crossings of the maritime security line by Greek Cypriot fishing and tourist boats offshore from Dherinia, occasionally triggering warning shots from the Turkish forces. In the north-west, the Turkish forces' supply boats on their way to and from Kokkina crossed the line on a daily basis, as a result of keeping inshore of the minimum distance of 3,000 metres required by UNFICYP. The maritime security line is the seaward extension of the median of the buffer zone, which vessels of either side are advised, for their own safety, not to cross.

9. UNFICYP has no precise information about the military strength and armaments on both sides, although it is aware of some new acquisitions and replacement of older equipment during the period. The annual National Guard exercise, "Nikiforos", took place from 17 to 21 October with Greek elements participating. The annual Turkish forces exercise, "Toros II", was held from 21 to 23 November.

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

10. Contacts between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots on the island increased in the past six months, including at large public events, such as the Festival of Mutual Understanding organized by political parties in September and the United Nations Day celebration in October. These two events together involved approximately 13,000 people from both sides. Other initiatives ranged from meetings of politicians, youth workshops and a summer school to forums for business representatives, media and teachers. Most gatherings were held at the former Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia, which accommodated more than 30 events from June to November, and in other locations in the buffer zone.

11. UNFICYP continued to carry out its humanitarian tasks in support of the 428 Greek Cypriots and 165 Maronites living in the north and maintained contact with those Turkish Cypriots in the south who have made themselves known to the Force. Regarding the easing of certain restrictions on movement between the two sides, which the Turkish Cypriot authorities announced last May, the crossing fees they had imposed in 1998 have indeed been reduced, from £15 to £1. However, Greek Cypriots seeking to extend their visits to relatives in the Karpas beyond three days have encountered obstacles. The Turkish Cypriot authorities have also been less forthcoming than in the past with respect to crossings arranged by UNFICYP for humanitarian reasons.

12. UNFICYP assisted various projects in the buffer zone with the cooperation of the local authorities from both sides. Progress was achieved on water supply matters, urban renovation work, use of farmland and roadways and other issues.

13. From June to December, UNFICYP dealt with more than 400 incidents involving incursions into the buffer zone by civilians, mostly by Greek Cypriot hunters, who were often aggressive and sometimes violent. Others involved misbehaving youth or local villagers or farmers who failed to obtain permits from UNFICYP.

C. Missing persons

14. As proposed by the Secretary-General in May, the first assistant to the third member of the Committee on Missing Persons has worked with the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot members to overcome existing obstacles and enable the Committee to reach binding decisions and resume its activities. This effort continues. The first assistant to the third member has remained at the disposal of the two sides to assist them as necessary with the implementation of the agreement on missing persons of 31 July 1997, reached by

Glafcos Clerides and Rauf Denktash. Although outside the sphere of the Committee, the agreement represents an important guarantee for the families of the missing persons. The two sides, which are solely responsible for its implementation, in 1998 provided each other with information already at their disposal on the location of graves of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot missing persons. In addition to other unilateral measures, the Greek Cypriot side has undertaken exhumations as well as identification of remains. However, the two sides have not yet been able to work out ad hoc arrangements for the exchange of the remains.

III. Economic and social activities of the United Nations system

15. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through the United Nations Office for Project Services, continued to implement its programme aimed at promoting goodwill by encouraging the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots to work together in the preparation and implementation of projects in areas of mutual concern, notably public health, environment, sanitation, water, urban renovation, preservation of cultural heritage, natural resources and education. UNDP and the United Nations Office for Project Services received cooperation from both sides in relation to their work.

IV. Mission of good offices

16. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1250 (1999), proximity talks continued with the two parties, led respectively by Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash. The talks were facilitated on the Secretary-General's behalf by his Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, who was assisted by a small team of Secretariat and UNFICYP staff and international consultants as required. Three sessions were held: in July/August in Geneva, in September in New York and in October/November again in Geneva. Mr. de Soto also met with the two leaders during visits to Cyprus in June and October and had discussions in Athens and Ankara in June. He is currently visiting the area for further discussions. I have invited Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash to attend further talks in Geneva in late January.

V. Organizational matters

17. As at October 2000, UNFICYP comprised 1,210 troops, 34 civilian police and 189 civilian personnel. The military personnel are from Argentina (408), Austria (234), Canada (2), Finland (12), Hungary (112), Ireland (3), the Netherlands (98), Slovenia (29) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (312). The Argentine contingent includes soldiers from Bolivia (2), Brazil (2), Paraguay (1) and Uruguay (5). The civilian police are provided by Australia (16) and Ireland (18) and, of the civilian staff, 42 are recruited internationally and 147 locally. The Government of Austria has informed me that it intends to withdraw its contingent by September 2001. I am in touch with Governments concerning a replacement.

18. Mr. de Soto continued as my Special Adviser on Cyprus. On 15 June, Zbigniew Wlosowicz assumed the post of Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission, following the departure of James Holger. Major General Victory Rana continued as Force Commander.

VI. Financial aspects

19. The General Assembly, by its resolution 54/270 of 15 June 2000, appropriated an amount of $43,422,065 gross for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the 12-month period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. This amount includes the pledged voluntary contributions of one third of the cost of the Force, equivalent to $13,801,375, from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece.

20. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months as recommended in paragraph 23 below, the cost of maintaining the Force would be limited to the amount indicated above.

21. As at 31 October 2000, unpaid assessments to the Special Account for UNFICYP from 16 June 1993 to 31 December 2000 amounted to $22.5 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations amounted to $2.1 billion.

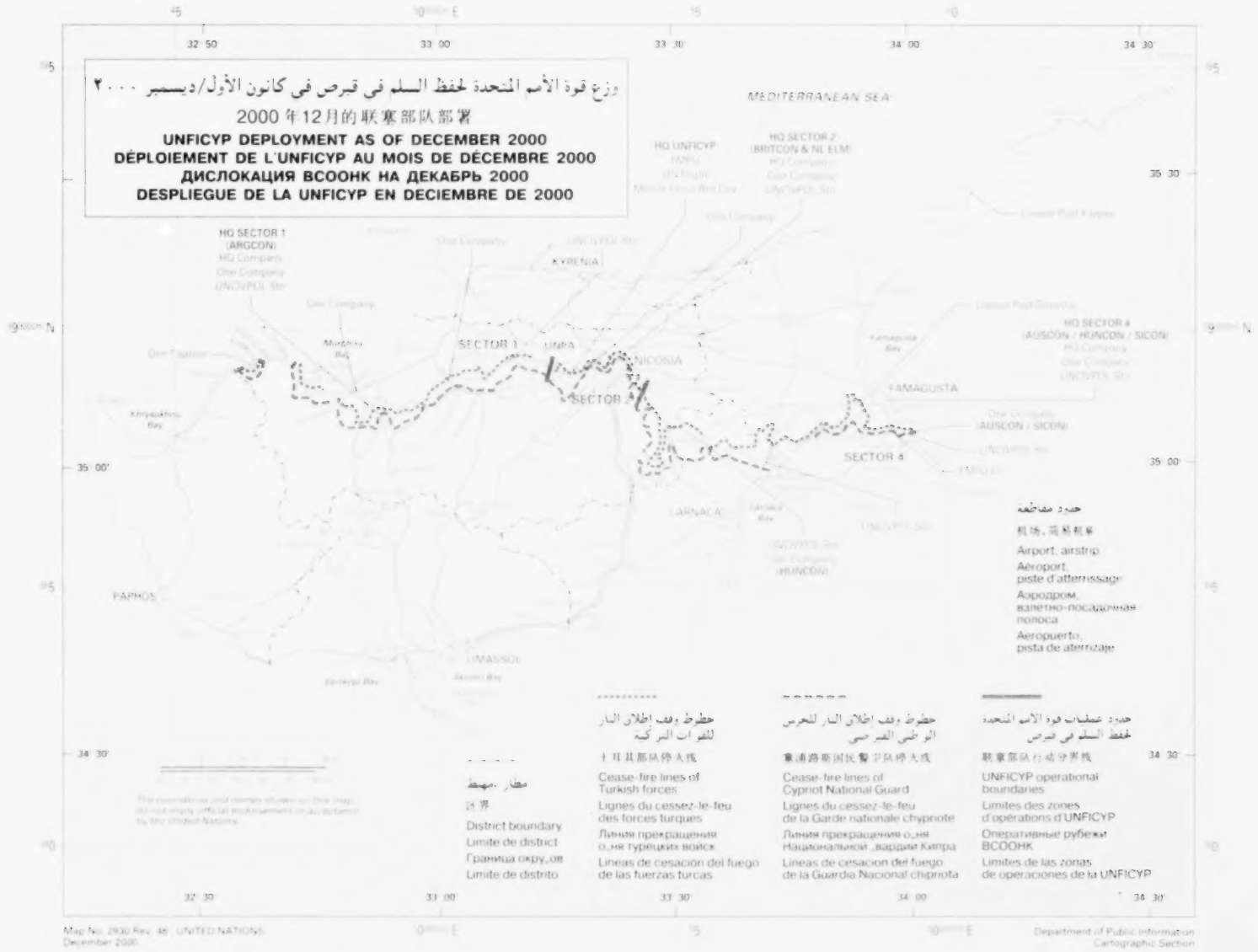
VII. Observations

22. The situation along the ceasefire lines in Cyprus has remained generally stable. However, the conditions in which UNFICYP operates have become more difficult, owing to the restrictions imposed on it by the Turkish Cypriot authorities and the Turkish forces. My urgent call to rescind the restrictions and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovilia has not, so far, met with a positive response.

23. In the prevailing circumstances, I continue to consider the presence of UNFICYP essential for the maintenance of the ceasefire on the island. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 15 June 2001. I am consulting with the parties concerned about the extension and shall inform the Council in due course.

24. In making this recommendation, I must draw attention to the shortfall in the funding of the Force. At present, unpaid assessments amount to some $22.5 million. This sum represents money owed to the Member States that contribute the troops who make up the Force. I appeal to the Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear all remaining arrears.

25. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Mr. de Soto, my Special Adviser, to Mr. Wlosowicz, the Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission, to Major General Rana, the Force Commander, and to the men and women serving with UNFICYP for the professionalism and dedication with which they have carried out their duties.


وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة لحفظ السلم في قبرص في كانون الأول/ديسمبر ٢٠٠٠
2000年12月的联塞部队部署
UNFICYP DEPLOYMENT AS OF DECEMBER 2000
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE 2000
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА ДЕКАБРЬ 2000
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN DECIEMBRE DE 2000
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
HQ UNFICYP
HQ SECTOR 1 (ARGCON)
HQ SECTOR 2 (BRITCON & NL ELM)
HQ SECTOR 4 (AUSCON / HUNCON / SICON)
KYRENIA
NICOSIA
FAMAGUSTA
LARNACA
PAPHOS
LIMASSOL
SECTOR 1
SECTOR 2
SECTOR 4
SECTOR 5
UNFICYP
AUSCON / SICON
HUNCON
32 50
33 00
33 30
34 00
34 30
35 30
35 00
34 30
حدود مطاعه
机场，简易机场
Airport, airstrip
Aéroport, piste d'atterrissage
Аэродром, взлетно-посадочная полоса
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje
حظوط وقف اطلاق النار للقوات التركية
土耳其部队停火线
Cease-fire lines of Turkish forces
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques
Линия прекращения о_ня турецких войск
Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas
حظوط وقف اطلاق النار للحرس الوطني القبرصي
塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线
Cease-fire lines of Cypriot National Guard
Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la Garde nationale chypriote
Линия прекращения о_ня Национальной _вардии Кипра
Líneas de cesacion del fuego de la Guardia Nacional chipriota
حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة لحفظ السلم في قبرص
联塞部队行动分界线
UNFICYP operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'opérations d'UNFICYP
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la UNFICYP
مطار، مهبط
区界
District boundary
Limite de district
Граница окру_ов
Límite de distrito
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Map No. 2930 Rev. 48 UNITED NATIONS December 2000
Department of Public Information Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2000/1139

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 22 November 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I wish to refer to the note verbale dated 13 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to me, containing his Government's request that the current mandate of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB), which is due to expire on 31 December 2000, be extended by a further 12 months (see annex). The United Nations Office in Bougainville has also informed me that the Bougainville parties to the Lincoln Agreement concur with this request of the Papua New Guinea Government.

I am encouraged that there has been slow but steady progress in the Bougainville peace process. The parties are continuing their political talks on a final agreement and are engaged in technical discussions on a variety of issues as well. The presence of UNPOB as an impartial observer, as well as its facilitating role during these talks, has contributed to a constructive engagement of the parties in the peace process. Until a final agreement is reached, the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville will continue to play a useful role in facilitating the implementation of such activities as weapons disposal, restoration of civil authority, reconstruction and development, as provided for in the Lincoln Agreement.

I would therefore be my intention to extend the presence of UNPOB by a further 12 months, so that it can continue to perform the functions spelled out in the Lincoln Agreement and assist in the promotion of political dialogue among the parties aimed at moving the peace process further and in the planning and implementation of peace-building activities.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

00-77560 (E) 011200

Annex

Note verbale dated 13 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has the honour of referring to the letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/287), and has the further honour of informing the Secretary-General that the Government of Papua New Guinea has decided to request the Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville for another term of 12 calendar months commencing on 1 January 2001.

United Nations S/2000/1140

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 30 November 2000 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 November 2000 to me (S/2000/1139) concerning your intention to extend the mandate of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) by a further 12 months has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Peter **van Walsum**
President of the Security Council

00-77578 (E) 011200

United Nations S/2000/1141

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 30 November 2000 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

You will recall that, at its 4223rd meeting on 15 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled "No exit without strategy", concerning the role of the Council in the closure or transition of peacekeeping operations with a view to improving that process. The members of the Council consider that debate a useful input on an issue that merits further study. They therefore request you to submit to the Council, by April 2001, a report on the issue, including an analysis and recommendations, taking into account the responsibilities of different organs of the United Nations system and the views expressed at the 4223rd meeting. In that connection, the members of the Council invite Member States to facilitate the preparation of such a report. The members of the Council expect that, given the interest in the matter shown by the wider membership of the United Nations, the report will be made available as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Peter **van Walsum**
President of the Security Council

00-77624 (E) 011200

United Nations S/2000/1142

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 28 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to transmit for your information a copy of memorandum No. 415-SG-00 dated 15 November 2000 addressed to Her Excellency Ms. Maria Eugenia de Avila, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of El Salvador, by the Secretary of State of Honduras concerning memorandum DM.No.967 of 31 October 2000 on the purchase of "military spare parts, military equipment and war materiel, inter alia, for its three forces: Army, Air Force and Navy".

In view of the importance of this information, I should be grateful if the above-mentioned document and its annexes could be brought to the attention and circulated as a document of the United Nations Security Council (see annex).

(*Signed*) Edmundo **Orellana**
Ambassador

00-77821 (E) 041200 041200

Annex to the letter dated 28 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Tegucigalpa

15 November 2000

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note DM.No.967 of 31 October 2000, in which you express the concern of the Salvadoran Government about my Government's intention to authorize the Secretariat of State in the Office for National Defence to purchase "military spare parts, military equipment and war materiel, inter alia, for its three Forces: Army, Air Force and Navy".

You add that, in your Government's view, this is accentuating the imbalance among the forces existing in the area, noting that for practical purposes it may signify the beginning of an arms race in Central America.

You also draw my Government's attention to alleged unusual movements and to the presence of elements of the Honduran Army in Salvadoran territory, which you consider to be a threat to peace and security in the region.

These arguments are unfounded. Their interpretation of events does not correspond to reality.

Indeed, as stated in your note, the Honduran Government authorized the purchase of spare parts to which you refer. There is no way in which this can be interpreted as a purchase of new military equipment. In addition, my Government demonstrates the complete transparency of these purchases by publishing them in the Official Journal, *La Gaceta*, which your Government was thus able to consult. It is also surprising that your note does not refer to the provisions of the Agreement in which the President of the Republic of Honduras explains the reason for the purchase of the spare parts in question, which is to enable the Secretariat of National Defence to respond promptly and appropriately to national emergencies resulting from natural disasters.

As shown in the attached publications, the Army, Air Force and Navy of Honduras actively participate in the prevention of natural disasters and national emergencies, in the fighting of forest fires and in the preservation of the environment and are also supporting the electoral processes. In addition, they provide ongoing support to the security forces in combating crime and drug trafficking. The demining programme carried out in several parts of the country by the Honduran Army, with the assistance of the Organization of American States and of friendly countries, is also very important and has been welcomed by the international community. Honduras is the first Central American country to have destroyed its entire stock of anti-personnel mines.

Honduras wishes to assure your Government that it has not the slightest intention whatsoever of increasing its armed forces and posing a threat to your country or causing a military imbalance in the area. An important and historic event illustrated in the attached publications was the destruction of a considerable number of fragmentation grenades, antitank grenades, dynamite and detonators which were being stored at Naco and which could have been used for military stockpiling.

Your Excellency's assertions about unusual movements of Honduran troops in Salvadoran territory are quite untrue. However, I can confirm the presence of elements and equipment of the Engineers Battalion in Honduran locations bordering on the fraternal Republic of El Salvador for road construction and repair designed to strengthen fraternal ties between our peoples. They are also working with the Honduran community of Mapulaca, which in collaboration with the community of Victoria in El Salvador is constructing a suspension bridge that is extremely important for their well-being.

Another example of the presence of the Honduran Armed Forces abroad is their past and present participation in United Nations peacekeeping forces in conflict-ridden regions. This participation has been recognized and praised internationally. Similarly, Honduran officers are participating in the destruction of anti-personnel mines in the north of Costa Rica.

My country's Armed Forces respect the sovereignty of all countries and the commitments made under various international instruments signed by my Government. They have participated in meetings of armies of the American continent and of the region, making important contributions in the roles which they are called upon to play in society in general.

In rejecting the terms of your note, I should like again to invite you to refrain from references to threats or confrontations. Let us endeavour to strengthen a relationship of cooperation and good-neighbourliness which will be firm and lasting between our two fraternal peoples. Let us develop joint projects to create better conditions for our frontier populations.

I again urge your Government to comply with the judgement of the International Court of Justice of 11 September 1992, including the conclusion of the programme for demarcation of our common frontier. In addition to fulfilling an international obligation, frontier demarcation will help to reduce tension and promote a better climate of understanding.

For its part, Honduras is determined to continue to fulfil the obligations under the Convention on Nationality and Acquired Rights in Delimited Zones, by establishing all the conditions for recognition and respect of the rights to nationality and ownership of persons of Salvadoran origin living in Honduran territory. Similarly, it is implementing projects to benefit those populations, which Your Excellency and the authorities of your country have observed on your visits to those frontier zones.

(*Signed*) Roberto **Flores Bermudez**
Secretary of State

Enclosures

Nacionales

25-09-2000

Avina invitó a los militares al "Foro de fortalecimiento de la democracia"

cuyo fin es combatir integralmente la pobreza.

El Programa de las Naciones Unidas dará apoyo a las FF AA

Tegucigalpa

El representante del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, Pnud, Jeffrey Avina, visito al jefe del Estado Mayor conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas coronel Daniel Lopez Carballo para reiterarle el apoyo del organismo al cuerpo arma-do

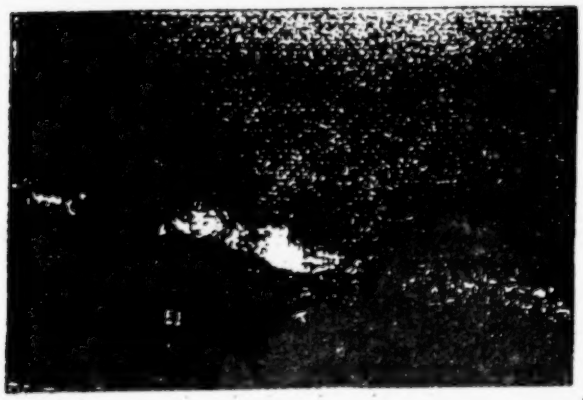
El Pnud apoyara la modernizacion de las EF AA las que tambien participan en actividades para la proteccion del medio ambiente y la mejor atencion a la poblacion de zonas muy alejadas

Avina invito a los militares al "Foro de fortalecimiento de la democracia" cuyo fin es combatir integralmente la pobreza

Asimismo, Lopez Carballo se reunio con personeros del Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos cuya sede esta en Costa Rica En la cita tambien participo el ministro de Defensa Edgardo Dumas Rodriguez

Los visitantes manifestaron el interes en estudiar el sistema de educacion militar y analizar la posibilidad de integrar una materia de derechos humanos en el programa de capacitacion castrense

El Instituto Interamericano de Dere~hos Humanos es autonomo y eminentemente academico Fue creado por la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos



Militares y civiles entran en combate de los incendios

Las organizaciones involucradas en la prevencion y combate de incendios, formaron ayer un Comite Interistitucional, con el proposito de reducir el alto indice de siniestros forestales.

La reunion se realizo en la 105 Brigada Militar y al [illegible] de la misma se eligio una directiva, **que sera presidida por el gobernador Politico de Cortés, Elog Page.**

Como vicepresidente fue electo el comandante de la *105* Brigada, coronel Romeo Vasquez Velazquez quien afirmo, que el proposito es realizar **una lucha conjunta contra el** flajelo de los incendios **que están acabando con los bosques en la zona noroccidental.**

La problematica es critica», sostuvo el oficial, añadiendo que los efectivos de esa unidad que la conforman seis batallones, han participado en la extinción de 35 incendios de regular y gran magnitud que se han dado en la region, en lo que va del verano.

Indico que tambien se han dado muchos mas, pero pequeños, que han sido controlados por la comunidad o elementos del Cuerpo de Bomberos.

Indico que la labor se centrara en prevenir los incendios, porque hay algunos lugares donde es dificil el acceso y por tanto se ven en apuros para apagarlos.

Agrego que hay disposicion del alto mando de las Fuerzas Armadas, para que todos los elementos participen en labores de extincion y por ello ya se preparo a los efectivo en ese tipo de actividades.

Durante la reunion, tambien se hablo del plan de seguridad durante la Semana Santa, el que se iniciara mañana y concluira el proximo lunes 24.

Las Fuerzas Armadas podrán actuar en la Captura de bandas de narcos. Hondureños imputados por estos delitos no podrán ser Extraditados a otro país.

Héctor Cálix/ el Heraldo

propaganda y programas a traves de los medios de comunicacion social, que contengan estimulos y mensajes subliminales, auditivos, impresos o audiovisuales que favorezcan la produccion, el trafico ilicito y el consumo de drogas y sustancias controladas

Los medios que contravengan tales disposiciones seran sancionados con una multa de cien mil (100 000 00) a quinientos mil (500 000 00) lempiras, impuestos del Ihadfa, segun la propuesta de ley

PROCEDIMIENTO PENAL

El proceso penal por la siembra, produccion, fabricacion, trafico, financiamiento, asociacion ilicita, posesion de drogas, estupefacientes y sicotropicos, sera el señalado por el ordenamiento juridico procesal penal, para los delitos que den lugar a la accion publica

Igual procedimiento se aplicara por la induccion, instigacion, facilitacion de local y medios de transporte la participacion en la ocultacion del origen del dinero proveniente de las operaciones del narcotrafico, para legitimar su uso posterior

(Las capturas relacionadas con el delito del narcotrafico podran ser llevadas a cabo por cualquier unidad de las Fuerzas Armadas o los organismos de seguridad del Estado y entes policiales que se creasen para tal fin, los que deben de dar cuenta de las detenciones realizadas por el Ministerio Publico inmediatamente que se efectuen las mismas

El Ministerio Publico por medio de la fiscalia o unidad especializada, autorizara y supervisara los siguientes procedimientos especiales de investigacion para la represion de los delitos contemplados en la ley

a) El procedimiento de entrega vigilada de drogas ilicitas, precursores, sustancias quimicas y dinero producto del narcotrafico, para lo que se permitira que estos ingresen, transiten, circulen o salgan del territorio nacional, con la finalidad de identificar a las personas involucradas en los delitos previstos en la presente ley

b) La realizacion de operaciones encubiertas y de compra controlada, en el curso de sus investigaciones, con el proposito de identificar los autores, complices, encubridores, o para el esclarecimiento de los hechos relacionados con los delitos mencionados en la presente ley

c) La utilizacion de colaboradores o informantes en las investigaciones que realice la Policia, en cuyo caso deberan mantener en reserva su identificacion, con el objeto de garantizarles la integridad fisica y moral

La asistencia judicial reciproca que ha de **prestarse internacionalmente de conformidad a** lo **dispuesto en la Convención de las Naciones** Unidas **contra el Tráfico Ilicito de Estupefacientes y Sustancias Sicotrópicas, podrá ser solicitada para cualquiera de los siguientes fines:**

II PARTE

La aparicion en el espectro judicial de los jueces sin rostro y la practica de operaciones encubiertas, son entre otras, las novedades contenidas en la Ley Sobre Uso Indebido y Trafico Ilicito de Drogas y Sustancias Sicorropicas, que fue introducido, esta semana, al Congreso Nacional para su debate y aprobacion

Estas practicas que anteriormente no estaban permitidas por la legislacion contra el narcotrafico que data de 1989, ahora seran disposiciones de ley para combatir el crimen organizado, la violencia y la corrupcion derivadas de la actividad del narcotrafico en el pais

Por otra parte, el Estado de Honduras se reservara el derecho de negar la extradicion, a un pais extranjero, de los hondureños imputados o condenados por el trafico ilicito de drogas, pero la persona reclamada sera juzgada en los tribunales de la Republica, como si el delito se hubiese cometido en territorio hondureño

Tampoco podra otorgar acuerdo de extradicion cuando la persona reclamada tenga señalada la pena de muerte en el Estado requirente, o este condenado a la cadena perpetua o penas infamantes

Dicho proyecto de ley, declara de interes publico la prevencion, control, inspeccion y fiscalizacion de las sustancias estupefacientes y sicotropicos y da el caracter de ente responsable de las politicas del Estado en esa materia al Instituto Hondureño para la Prevencion del Alcoholismo, Drogadiccion y Farmacodependencia (Ihadfa)

Este organismo sera el encargado de diseñar los programas gubernamentales y coordinar las actividades y programas del sector privado para la investigacion, prevencion, tratamiento y rehabilitacion de la dependencia fisica y siquica de los consumidores de drogas y sustancias controladas

La Secretaria de Educacion, en coordinacion con el Ihadfa, incorporara en sus programas de educacion de todos los niveles, los contenidos y actividades que tiendan a la prevencion de la drogadiccion e informacion sobre los riesgos de la farmacodependencia

Esta legislacion ordena que los medios de

EXTRADICION

La Republica de Honduras se regira por los tratados publicos en los que sea parte y a falta de estos, podra conceder en materia de delitos relacionados con droga a los Estados que lo soliciten, la entrega de personas sujetas a proceso criminal o sancionada en la jurisdiccion del Estado requeriente por estos delitos

La peticion de extradicion en materia de delitos relacionados con drogas se sujetara a las siguientes reglas

a) Debera ser dirigida por los conductos diplomaticos del Estado requeriente y la misma debera ser acompañada de los documentos pertinentes

b) Recibida la peticion, el Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores, en el termino de cinco dias habiles, la dirigira al Fiscal de la Republica. Si la peticion es admitida, el Fiscal ordenara inmediatamente la detencion provisional de la persona cuya extradicion se solicita. Esta detencion provisional no podra ser superior a los sesenta dias calendario

c) La persona sujeta a extradicion, al momento de ser detenida, debera ser notificada de sus derechos a utilizar un abogado para su defensa

d) Dentro del termino de cinco dias habiles, el Fiscal General determinara si la solicitud de extradicion reune los requisitos legales pertinentes. Si la adicion carece de requisitos, el Fiscal lo informara al Estado requeriente por los canales diplomaticos respectivos

e) La fiscalia tendra un plazo hasta de 15 dias para emitir el acuerdo concediendo o no la extradicion

No se considerara la extradicion, cuando el reclamado sea hondureño, cuando hava sido denegada por el mismo hecho delictivo que motiva la peticion, con los mismos fundamentos y con respecto a la misma persona

Cuando la persona reclamada hava cumplido la sancion correspondiente, hava sido indultada o amnistiada por el delito que motivo la solicitud de extradicion

Cuando el delito tenga señalada la pena de muerte en el Estado requeriente, de cadena perpetua o penas infamantes, cuando la persona sea imputada o sometida a un proceso criminal o se encuentre cumpliendo una pena en la Republica de Honduras

Militares de EUA brindan atención médica y reparan carreteras y caminos

Tegucigalpa

A través de la Fuerza de Tarea Conjunta Bravo, acantonada en la base aérea de Palmerola, el gobierno de Estados Unidos continós dando asistencia médica, reparando vías de comunicación y dotando de agua potable a miles de damniftcados en varios departamentos del país.

En Comayagua, brigadas médicas de este contingente militar se han desplazado a~ las comunidades de •La Libertad, San Jerónimo, Calpules, Los Ocotes, Tres Pinos y Satnaria donde han prestado atención médica a más de toil personas en los óltimos días.

Entre las enfermedades que más bao dectado, según un infonne de la embajada dé Esdsdos Unidos, están las respiratorias y diarreas por la falta de agua.

Astmtsmo, para resolver el problema de abastecimiento dc agua entre los fobladores de Comayagua distribuyen unos cinco mil galones de agua en las zonas afectadas por el huracán y tormenta tropical Mitch.

Como parte de los operativos de asistencia, el equipo de c9nstru-cción reailaa la reparación de caminos y carreteras destruidas

• por las lluvias e inundaciones.

Con este equipo han ejecutado reparaciones en La Ceiba, departamento de Atlántida, en Puerto

• Cortés, Comayagua y San Pedro Sula, entre otras comunidades próximas a la base aérea Soto Cano, • más conocida como Palmerola.

Militares también patrullan en San Pedro Sula

SAN PEDRO SULA

Unos seis batallones del Ejercito se sumaron ayer a la Policia Preventiva esta ciudad en labores de patrullaje y del occidente, informo el jefe de la 105 Brigada de Infanteria, coronel Romeo Vasquez Velasquez. El militar dijo que los patrullajes seran las 24 horas por ordenes del jefe del Estado Mayor Conjunto, general Lopez Carballo, y del secretario de Seguridad, Gautama Fonseca.

Los uniformados tienen orden de proteger la ciudadania y detener cualquier persona que infranja la ley, dijo el coronel, para que la poblacion se sienta segura en zonas, conflictivas como la Rivera Hernandez Chamelecon, Suncerl, cabañas, La Satelite y alrededores.

Tambien realizan operativos con policias de transito, para detectar a robacarros y traficantes de drogas. Algunos pobladores ven positivo el dispositivo de seguridad, que ya se ha implementado antes y no ha acabado con la violencia y el crimen.

Militares limpiarán laguna hasta con lanchas y trocos

-LaFundacionTicamaya, procedera el proximo mes, a limpiar la laguna, anuncio ayer el presidente de esa institucion, coronel Romeo Vasquez Velazquez.

El oficial, quien tambien es el comandante de la 105 Brigada Militar, sostuvo que el ministerio de Recursos Naturales y el Ambiente ya les dio la licencia ambiental y por tanto, a la brevedad se procedera a limpiar la laguna con insecticida.

Refirio queya tienen el equipo especial para regar el quimico, las lanchas, los trocos y el personal civilymilitarnecesario parainiciar con esa actividad.

Al mismo tiempo, la Fundacion realizara un programa de reforestacion, para lo que contaran con el apoyo de la alcaldia sampedrana y colegios que ya han manifestado su deseo de colaborar.

La Fundacion dispone hasta el momento de 2.5 millones de lempiras para comenzar y a partir del proximo año, la Secretaria de Recursos Naturales se comprometio a dotar mas fondos, lo mismo que la promesa de ayuda de la Fundacion Vida.

Vasquez Velazquez apunto que se necesitan de unos 8 millones de lempiras pararescatar esareserva natural de agua que se encuentra en el municipio de Choloma.

Romeo vasquez velazquez

Igualmente indico, que tienen el personal tecnico para que Una vez que se realice la limpieza, haga lo pertinente para mantenerla y evitar que se contamine nuevamente.

Afirmo que de acuerdo a lo programado se va recuperar la belleza escenica de la laguna y se le sacara el provecho tutistico y hasta de pesca que tiene la reserva de agua dulce.

Listas unidades del ejército ante posibles inundaciones

En alerta permanente se mantienen las diferentes unidades del Ejercito hondureño para contrarrestar cualquier emergencia que pudiera presentarse en territorio nacional a raiz de la alerta amarilla declarada por la Comision Permanente de Contingencias (COPECO)

El portavoz del Ejercito coronel Froylan Banegas, indico que antes de iniciarse la epoca de invierno ya se habian preparado los planes de emergencia elaborados en coordinacion con los Comites de Emergencia Municipal (CODEM) y el Comite de Emergencia Regional (CODER)

De tal manera, prosiguio que cuando se anuncia cualquier pronostico que indique que habra problemas se ponen en vigencia estas estrategias y «realizamos la coordinacion correspondiente para prevenir cualquier incidente

Banegas refirio que los comandantes de las diferentes unidades militares estan avocados a los directivos de los comites de emergencia para tomar las medidas preventivas y determinar las acciones a ejecutar (ASI)

Fuerzas Armadas presentan plan para garantizar elecciones internas

TEGUCIGALPA.- El jefe del Estado Mayor Conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas, coronel Daniel Augusto Lopez Carballo, presento a los miembros del Tribunal Nacional de Elecciones (TNE) el programa de actividades que desarrollaran en las elecciones internas programadas para el 3 de diciembre proximo

El programa de trabajo fue presentado a los miembros del TNE, Lisandro Quezada, Rene Coreo Guillermo Casco Callejas, David Matamoros y Lucas Aguilera Lopez Carballo dijo que tienen instrucciones del presiden-te Carlos Flores, y del ministro de Defensa, Edgardo Dumas Rodriguez, de apoyar en todo lo necesario al TNE para que las elecciones se desarrollen con normalidad

"Nosotros vamos a cumplir para que las elecciones internas de los partidos politicos se desarrollen el 3 de diciembre del presente año", dijo Lopez Carballo tras agregar que el material electoral sera trasladado al interior el pais por la via aerea, terrestre y maritima

Manifesto que en torno al costo que representara su movilizanon en este proceso interno ellos haran un planteamiento ccoo o-mico al TNE ajustado a la realidad del pais

Son un total de 7 mil 441

Inicia destrucción minas compradas por Honduras en los años ochenta

ROSA MORAZÁN • Zambrano, FM

Unos diez millones de dólares está invirtiendo en Honduras la Organización de Estados Americanos OEA para el proceso de desminado. Ayer inició aquí la destrucción de las siete mil 441 minas antipersonales que el país adquirió en en la década de los ochenta durante la "guerra fría".

Las siete mil 441 minas antipersonales cuyo valor total no se precisó son de fabricación estadounidense, israelita y argentina.

A la destrucción que inició ayer y que termina el jueves asistieron como observadores internacionales tres profesionales de nacionalidad venezolana, colombiana y brasileña. Para la destrucción de los artefactos explosivos se utiliza un sistema eléctrico.

Honduras se convirtió en uno de los primeros países de Centroamérica y del continente en destruir tales artefactos por considerar que atentan contra la seguridad de las personas, aunque fueron adquiridas por razones estratégicas de defensa.

El 4 de diciembre de 1997 Honduras suscribió en Ottawa, Canadá, la Convención Sobre la Prohibición del Empleo, Almacenamiento, Producción y Transferencia de Minas Antipersonales y sus Destrucción.

A la inauguración del proceso de destrucción asistieron el representante de la OEA en Honduras, Guillermo Molina López, el vicecanciller de Defensa, Marco Antonio Rosales Aleña, el jefe del Estado Mayor Conjunto de las FF.AA, coronel Daniel López Carballo y el comandante general de la Fuerza Aérea Hondureña, coronel Enrique Cuevas, entre otros.

López Carballo dijo que el problema de las minas es una preocupación de todos. Humanitario internacional. Su destrucción es un ejemplo porque "en Honduras estamos dispuestos a encarar el futuro con la convicción de que sólo la paz fraterna y la libre convivencia pueden hacernos avanzar por los caminos de la dignidad humana y la superación".

Molina López dijo que la OEA hará todo lo que esté a su alcance para que en el territorio hondureño no quede ningún artefacto explosivo. Este país es histórico ya que Honduras será uno de los primeros países centroamericanos libre de minas y uno de los primeros a nivel continental en cumplir los convenios internacionales.

Indicó que la OEA está segura que este acto hará un efecto multiplicador en América ya que no podemos seguir teniendo artefactos mortales que dañan a los inocentes.

Con la destrucción de las minas el mundo se entera que en Honduras se están eliminando tales artefactos bajo el lema de "minca mas".

Ayer fueron destruidas dos mil 650 minas antipersonales y el jueves sumarán siete mil 741. Las minas encontradas en la frontera son otras.

Las minas antipersonales que el país compró en los ochenta estaban almacenadas en unidades militares y la destrucción es protagonizada en las instalaciones del Primer Batallón de Infantería, en Zambrano.

El representante de la OEA dijo que una de estas minas vale unos cuatro dólares pero que su destrucción es más costosa.

FOTO: ARTEMIO VALLADARES PAVAS

• Los efectivos, que tienen preparación para tal trabajo, se preparan para destruir los artefactos que el país compró durante la década de los ochenta.

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Junto a otros "zapadores" latinoamericanos

Oficiales hondureños desactivan minas en Costa Rica

San José • ACAN-EFE

Dos oficiales de las Fuerzas Armadas de Honduras desactivan parte de las 5 000 minas antipersonales colocadas hace veinte años en el norte de Costa Rica por grupos armados rivales de Nicaragua.

Julio Alberto Ruiz y Luis Alonso Rosales, de 28 y 34 años, respectivamente, han dejado sus hogares en Honduras y se han trasladado hasta la profundidad de la selva del norte de Costa Rica, fronterizo con Nicaragua para, uno a uno, desactivar las minas "sembradas" durante la guerra entre los nicaragüenses.

Después de cuatro años de participar en los labores de desminado en su propio país donde había unas 10 000 minas antipersonales, los oficiales hondureños, junto a "zapadores" de Costa Rica y expertos latinoamericanos han logrado desactivar 102 artefactos desde hace siete meses que llegaron a este país.

"Son 102 accidentes o 102 muertos que hemos logrado evitar y eso nos llena de orgullo y de satisfacción", declaró Rosales a ACAN-EFE.

Los oficiales hondureños participaron, el pasado viernes, en el acto de reconocimiento por parte del ministro de Seguridad Pública de Costa Rica, Rogelio Ramos, y el representante de la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA) en San José, Víctor Bredersohn, a los brasileños, capitán Ronaldo Morais Brancalhone y el teniente Jayme Pedrosa Carlos.

Los brasileños, igual que los hondureños, Ruiz y Rosales enfundados en trajes de camuflaje con tonos verdosos y marrones confían que antes de enfrentarse a una mina antipersonal, acostumbran ofrecer oraciones a Dios.

"Pienso en mi tres hijas y mi esposa, en mi país y en Dios", declaró Ruiz, casado pero todavía sin hijos.

Para el oficial Rosales cuando cada mina antipersonal es eliminada "agradezco a Dios, cada día, cada minuto de vida."

"Todos somos afectados por la inconsciencia de la guerra, especialmente los que nunca tuvieron participación directa", explicó Ruiz, quien lamentó que civiles, y particularmente campesinos, se encuentren entre las principales víctimas.

En Costa Rica, desde que comenzó el programa, los equipos internacionales coordinados por la OEA, de los que forman parte los hondureños, han logrado desactivar el potencial de muerte de las minas y recuperado 181 000 metros cuadrados de terrenos, ahora libres de minas antipersonales.

Ayer empezó en San Pedro Sula

Patrullaje policía-ejército será por tiempo indefinido

Los militares asignados a los diferentes batallones de la 105 Brigada fueron trasladados a San Pedro Sula para iniciar los operativos.

SAN PEDRO SULA.- Un contingente militar perteneciente a la 105 Brigada de Infantería salió ayer a las calles de esta ciudad para apoyar, por tiempo indefinido, los operativos que realiza la Policía Nacional, por instrucciones del ministro de Seguridad, Gautama Fonseca.

"El apoyo será por tiempo indefinido y en cualquier lugar en que sea necesaria la presencia militar para disuadir la actividad delictiva", dijo ayer el jefe de esa unidad militar, coronel Romeo Vásquez Velásquez.

Las actividades policiales y militares serán constantes las 24 horas, para ello los elementos se dividirán en grupos de trabajo.

Por su parte, el vocero policial, inspector Aníbal Romero, agregó que las actividades combinadas "serán más intensas en el área comercial de la ciudad".

Romero explicó que los 200 agentes de la Policía Metropolitana serán distribuidos en grupos de trabajo para poder cubrir las 24 horas del día, hasta segunda orden.

Más adelante, Vásquez Velásquez precisó que cuentan con un contingente superior a los dos mil hombres en los seis batallones que comprenden la 105 Brigada, para organizar grupos de trabajo en las ciudades de La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán, Santa Bárbara y San Pedro Sula.

Insistió en que los militares "también trabajarán por turnos para cubrir las 24 horas del día y estarán disponibles todo el tiempo que sea necesario".

Las patrullas "a pie" estarán integradas por dos agentes de la Policía Preventiva y tres militares. Estas estarán con el apoyo de vehículos motorizados y hasta del helicóptero si es necesario, concluyó Vásquez Romero.

Las patrullas combinadas salieron ayer a las calles sampedranas, en su primer día de actividad.

S/2000/1142

Para combatir ola de criminalidad

Policía y ejército saldrán a las calles

Obligados por la situación por la que atraviesa el país debido a la creciente ola de delincuencia criminalidad, las Secretarías de Seguridad y de Defensa Nacional determinaron ayer, sacar de los cuarteles, por tiempo indefinido, a los policías y soldados del ejército en todo el territorio nacional, con el fin de combatir con "mano dura" ese flagelo que está causando mucho daño a la ciudadanía.

Después de dialogar con el Ministro de Defensa, Edgardo Dumas Rodríguez, con el Cuartel General del Ejército y acordar sobre la cooperación que le darán los soldados para combatir el crimen, el Secretario de Seguridad, Gautama Fonseca, se reunió con los cuadros de mando de la Policía Nacional Preventiva para definir estrategias a seguir.

Fonseca manifestó que entre otros cuerpos policiales se llamó a la comandante de la Policía Metropolitana Número 1, Coralia Rivera de Coca, que es la encargada de velar por la seguridad en la capital, a fin de conocer la forma de trabajo que han utilizado y sugerirle algunos cambios, de ser necesario.

"Hemos llegado a los acuerdos y creo que a partir de hoy mismo se van a poner en ejecución esos cambios", expresó el funcionario.

Agregó que con estas acciones conjuntas con el ejército que se iniciaron a partir de la tarde de ayer, se hace lo necesario para que la Policía Nacional esté presente en las ciudades día y noche, o sea las 24 horas consecutivas.

Confirmó que también se cambió impresiones con sus subalternos sobre la falta de policías, pero que si bien es cierto que hay plazas vacantes, "con el número de efectivos que tenemos, más el apoyo de las Fuerzas Armadas, vamos a tener el suficiente personal para poder mantener a raya a la delincuencia".

Afirmó que la población notará un cambio con la presencia de la policía en los lugares más vulnerables de las principales ciudades del país, esto desde el punto vista de la seguridad ciudadana.

Prosiguió que a partir de ahora no habrá operativos encubiertos, "los vamos a hacer ostensibles, combinados".

El ministro de Seguridad, Gautama Fonseca dialoga con el director de la Policía Nacional Preventiva, Alvaro Flores Ponce, y con la jefe de de la Policía Metropolitana, Coralia Rivera de Coca.

Aseguró que los operativos se iniciarán anoche, con la participación de todo el personal de la Policía Nacional y apoyados por el ejército, pero que a causa del limitado número de soldados que tiene las FF AA y la Policía Nacional, estos se enviarán a los lugares que más son golpeados por la delincuencia.

Sin ninguna duda, dijo, en los barrios marginales habrá una presencia policial importante, se van a tomar todas las medidas para que a partir de la noche haya seguridad en todas las ciudades, porque el combate del delito se va a iniciar con seriedad.

Reiteró que los operativos serán permanentes y no se van a suspender, salvo que haya falta de medios económicos, pero que en esta lucha contra la delincuencia se necesita la colaboración de la población, en denunciar cualquier hecho ilícito que se realice.

Dijo que las personas que contribuyen con las autoridades para combatirlo.

Cada uno se encierra en el mutismo más perfecto y se conforma con ver las cosas y callarlas, pero mientras tanto quieren que las autoridades hagan milagros, por eso con frecuencia se advierte que se presentan delincuentes ante los tribunales y que al día siguiente o a los dos o tres días se les deja en libertad por falta de méritos.

Fonseca criticó que muchos jueces no cumplan con sus obligaciones como funcionarios del Poder Judicial "y la mejor prueba de ello son las continuas sustituciones que hace la Corte Suprema de Justicia y no suprimir a los jueces porque son buenos, los suprime porque son ineficientes o deshonestos".

El peor problema, es pensar que alguien puede ser juez por el simple hecho de ser liberal o nacionalista, cuando para ese cargo se necesita una capacitación especial. Y que los

S/2000/1142

United Nations A/55/659–S/2000/1143

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 40 and 41

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Letter dated 29 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement on the Middle East issued on 20 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and the annexed statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40 and 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**
Permanent Representative

00-77827 (E) 051200 051200

Annex to the letter dated 29 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the Middle East issued on 20 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

For weeks now lives have been lost on a daily basis, both Palestinian and Israeli. This is an intolerable situation. The European Union appeals to both sides' sense of responsibility not to respond to provocation.

The lack of progress in the peace process, including on the settlements issue, is the source of the Palestinian community's frustration and the violence.

The European Union urges Israeli and Palestinian leaders to comply fully, and without delay, with the undertakings entered into at Sharm el Sheikh five weeks ago and in Gaza on 2 November.

It calls on the Israeli authorities:

- to pull back their armed forces to the positions they occupied before 28 September and to end restrictions on the movement of goods and persons in the Palestinian territories;
- to lift the financial sanctions imposed on the Palestinian Authority;
- if action by the security forces appears unavoidable, to use non-lethal means only, as called for by the United Nations Secretary-General.

It calls on the Palestinian Authority:

- to make every endeavour to bring the violence to an end;
- to issue strict instructions to the security forces to stop shooting at Israelis, in accordance with the statement made by President Arafat.

The European Union calls on the Fact-Finding Commission, set up following the Sharm el Sheikh Summit and in which the European Union is represented by Javier Solana, Secretary-General and High Representative for the common foreign and security policy, to commence its work on the ground without delay.

It supports the move by the United Nations Secretary-General to examine with the parties arrangements for an observer mission in accordance with the Security Council's mandate.

It continues to support the endeavours and personal commitment of President Clinton in the search for peace.

The goal naturally remains a resumption of the dialogue and the peace talks, as this is the only way out of the current crisis. The protagonists are well aware of this. Putting a stop to the violence is a matter of vital urgency.

The European Union is willing to make a contribution. It is ready to assume its responsibilities.

United Nations A/55/660–S/2000/1144

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 45 and 67 (b)

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Maintenance of international security: stability and development of South-Eastern Europe

Letter dated 27 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the final Declaration of the Zagreb Summit, which was issued on 24 November 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 45 and 67 (b), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**
Permanent Representative

00-77833 (E) 041200 051200

Annex to the letter dated 27 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

ZAGREB SUMMIT

FINAL DECLARATION

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the European Union, Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as the Foreign Minister of Slovenia, and the President of the European Commission, in the presence of the Secretary-General/High Representative for the CFSP, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the EU to act as Coordinator of the Stability pact for south-eastern Europe and the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, are meeting in Zagreb at a time when democracy is about to carry the day throughout this region.

The year 2000 began with democratic change in Croatia, following the presidential and legislative elections. It continued with the victory of democratic forces in the FRY in the elections of 24 September. This movement is developing in the interests of all the countries in the region and offers them new prospects.

2. The recent historic changes are opening the way for regional reconciliation and cooperation. They enable all the countries in the region to establish new relations, beneficial to all of them, for the stability of the region and peace and stability on the European continent. They give new impetus to a policy of good neighbourliness based on the negotiated settlement of disputes, respect for the rights of minorities, respect for international obligations, including with regard to the ICTY, a lasting resolution of the problem of refugees and displaced persons and respect for States' international borders. They strengthen regional security and are bound to assist the conclusion by the countries concerned of the negotiations on weapons control and reduction at regional level, as provided for in the Dayton agreements.

We would like to stress the important contribution made by the Stability Pact to the implementation of reforms, economic development and the strengthening of regional security and cooperation. The European Union was the initiator of the Stability Pact and will continue to act as its driving force.

Our aim is to hold a second Regional Funding Conference at which the countries concerned should submit economic recovery and reform programmes.

Democracy and regional reconciliation and cooperation on the one hand, and the rapprochement of each of these countries with the European Union on the other, form a whole.

3. Henceforth, the Heads of State or Government of the five countries concerned undertake to establish between their countries regional cooperation conventions providing for a political dialogue, a regional free trade area and close cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs, in particular for the reinforcement of justice and the independence thereof, for combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, illegal immigration, trafficking in human beings and all other forms of trafficking. These

conventions will be incorporated in the stabilisation and association agreements as they are concluded with the European Union. The Heads of State or Government of the five countries concerned have declared the importance they attach to the training of police officers and magistrates and to the strengthening of border controls.

Rapprochement with the European Union will go hand in hand with this process of developing regional cooperation. Various initiatives by the partners also contribute to this aim. Hence, it is a matter of priority to develop regional cooperation, which must be applied to specific projects, such as reestablishment of navigation on the Danube. In this regard, we note with satisfaction that an extraordinary session of the Adriatic and Ionian Council took place this morning in Zagreb, with the participation of the President of the European Commission.

The European Union notes with satisfaction the first steps towards settling the question of the succession of the SFRY and urges the parties concerned to move forward. It also commends the rapid establishment of diplomatic relations between the countries of the region where they don't yet exist.

4. In this context, the way is now open to all the countries of the region to move closer to the European Union as part of the stabilisation and association process.

The European Union confirms its wish to contribute to the consolidation of democracy and to give its resolute support to the process of reconciliation and cooperation between the countries concerned. It reaffirms the European perspective of the countries participating in the stabilisation and association process and their status as potential candidates for membership in accordance with the Feira conclusions.

This stabilisation and association process is at the heart of the Union's policy towards the five

countries concerned. It takes account of the situation of each country and is based on respect for the conditions defined by the Council on 29 April 1997 concerning democratic, economic and institutional reforms. On the basis of these criteria, the Union proposes an individualised approach to each of these countries, the content of which appears in the Annex.

The prospect of accession is offered on the basis of the provisions of the Treaty on European Union, respect for the criteria defined at the Copenhagen European Council in June 1993 and the progress made in implementing the stabilisation and association agreements, in particular on regional cooperation.

The European Union will shortly be launching a single Community aid programme for the countries participating in the stabilisation and association process, entitled CARDS (Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Democratisation and Stabilisation).

This new Community instrument for Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be endowed

with a financial reference amount of EUR 4,65 billion over the period 2000-2006. It will accompany and support the democratic, economic and institutional reforms of the five countries concerned.

The Union is implementing and will extend to the five countries concerned asymmetric exceptional trade preferences which will favour access to the Community market for their industrial and agricultural products, so as to help relaunch their economies by stimulating their exports. The Union invites these countries to continue their reforms so as to draw maximum benefit from the trade opportunities created by these measures. The aim is to bring about the establishment of a balanced free trade area between these countries and the European Union in compliance with the rules of the World Trade Organisation.

ANNEX

STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION PROCESS

ON AN INDIVIDUALISED BASIS

- **Albania:** the Union has commended the progress made since the feasibility study conducted by the Commission and it calls on the country's leaders to continue their efforts. The Union has decided to step up its cooperation and to spell out the reforms to be carried out. To this end it has been agreed that a high-level EU/Albania steering group will be set up. A report will be submitted to the Council before the middle of 2001 in preparation for the negotiation of a stabilisation and association agreement.

- **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** we are today initialling the first stabilisation and association agreement, which marks an important stage in the implementation of the reforms carried out. The Union calls on the leaders of this country to continue their reforms in line with the provisions of the agreement.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** the Union calls on the authorities of this country to continue their efforts, on the basis of the progress made, to enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil by the middle of 2001 all the conditions laid down in the "road map" drawn up last spring, so that the Commission can undertake a feasibility study.

- **Croatia:** the Union commends the scale of the efforts and the success of the reforms embarked upon since the start of this year by this country's authorities. They have now enabled negotiations to be started for a stabilisation and association agreement: we hope they will progress rapidly.

- **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:** the prospect of a stabilisation and association agreement is now established in accordance with the invitation issued by the Council on 9 October 2000. A decision has been taken to set up a "EU/FRY consultative task force". The Commission will work on a feasibility study with a view to negotiating directives for a stabilisation and association agreement.

United Nations S/2000/1145

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 1 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter to you dated 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1087), the Permanent Representative of Lebanon raised serious allegations regarding actions of the Israeli navy vis-à-vis a Lebanese boat. The details as described in the above-noted Lebanese letter, in fact, misinterpret and misrepresent what was indeed a humanitarian gesture by Israel towards a Lebanese boat that had accidentally violated Israel's territorial waters.

In the early hours of 10 November 2000, Israeli radar detected a Lebanese tugboat west of the city of Tyre, heading south towards Israeli territorial waters. The boat crossed into Israeli waters at approximately 2 a.m., maintaining its southerly course. At that point, an Israeli naval vessel approached the tugboat. Attempts at radio contact failed. A flair was fired into the air to help in identifying the boat and contact was established with the captain. The captain explained that his boat, the *Riballah*, had four crew members on board and was sailing from Tripoli to Tyre. He maintained that, owing to an electrical disorder, its navigational equipment was damaged and the boat had lost its way. The captain said that there was also damage to the engine and the boat lacked oil. The boat was requested to remain in the area while attempts were made to aid in restoring it to seaworthiness, and then the boat was escorted back to Lebanese territorial waters at approximately 5.30 a.m. The Israeli vessel left the area only when it became clear that the *Riballah* could return safely to the port. No financial charge was made for this aid to a ship in distress.

During the entire incident, the Israeli navy remained in contact with United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) forces in southern Lebanon.

I would emphasize that, despite the current tense situation and the potential threat presented by such a crossing without establishing radio contact, the Israeli navy acted with extreme restraint and good-neighbourliness. Additionally, since Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon last May, Israel has not carried out any naval activities within the territorial waters of Lebanon. Israel continues to act in accordance with Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1310 (2000) and expects Lebanon to do the same.

I wish to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

00-77776 (E) 011200

United Nations S/2000/1145*

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 1 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In a letter to you dated 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1087), the Permanent Representative of Lebanon raised serious allegations regarding actions of the Israeli navy vis-à-vis a Lebanese boat. The details as described in the above-noted Lebanese letter, in fact, misinterpret and misrepresent what was indeed a humanitarian gesture by Israel towards a Lebanese boat that had accidentally violated Israel's territorial waters.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

00-77776* (E) 061200

I wish to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/1146

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 22 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement concerning the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea issued on 21 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

00-77803 (E) 041200 041200

Annex to the letter dated 22 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement concerning the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea issued on 21 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union warmly welcomes the implementation of the decision of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1312 (2000) of 31 July and 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000 to establish the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).

The European Union considers that the decision of a number of Member States to participate in UNMEE is an expression of the wish frequently expressed by the European Union, notably in its common position of 29 June 2000, to facilitate any progress that can be made towards a peace settlement between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The European Union calls on both Ethiopia and Eritrea to ensure the safety of all United Nations personnel and to cooperate fully with the United Nations Mission.

The European Union urges both parties to continue and to intensify the peace process under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity, supported by the European Union and the United States of America, in order to reach a comprehensive and sustainable peace settlement as soon as possible.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with the present statement.

United Nations S/2000/1147

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 30 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement concerning the attacks on the Yugoslav representative in Pristina and on three Serb policemen issued on 27 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

00-77809 (E) 041200 041200

Annex to the letter dated 30 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement concerning the attacks on the Yugoslav representative in Pristina and on three Serb policemen issued on 27 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union strongly condemns the bloody attacks on the Yugoslav representative in Pristina and on three Serb policemen.

These criminal acts are a reminder to the international community that extremist forces, bent upon preventing coexistence between communities, are determined to continue their activities against the Kosovo Serbs in spite of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the results of the municipal elections on 28 October in Kosovo and the democratic change that has occurred in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia since the elections on 24 September.

We call on all the Kosovar leaders to condemn such acts unreservedly.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey and the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area align themselves with the present statement.

United Nations S/2000/1148

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 December 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 30 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the situation in Guinea-Bissau issued on 29 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

00-77815 (E) 041200 041200

Annex to the letter dated 30 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the situation in Guinea-Bissau issued on 29 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union is pleased that the lawful constitution of Guinea-Bissau has been upheld, despite the attempt at destabilization on 20 November 2000 and the clashes that have cast a shadow over the country.

Its full support goes to the legitimate authorities in their efforts to bring about national reconciliation and consolidate democracy. In this connection, the European Union will be particularly alert to action to further human rights and civil liberties, with due regard for political, cultural and religious diversity.

It is concerned that the programme of demobilization and restructuring of the armed forces should be brought to a successful conclusion.

It urges the authorities to abide closely by the principle of good governance, which it regards as particularly important.

On this basis, the European Union wishes to reaffirm its readiness to assist Guinea-Bissau in its national reconstruction effort. It calls on the international community to join in the task.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with the present statement.

United Nations S/2000/1149

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 December 2000

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999, 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999, 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999, 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, 1293 (2000) of 31 March 2000 and 1302 (2000) of 8 June 2000,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 00.01 hours, Eastern Standard Time, on 6 December 2000;

2. *Further decides* that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above

00-78283 (E) 051200

shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of this resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq including, within 90 days of the adoption of this resolution, to complete the recruitment and placement in Iraq of a sufficient number of observers, in particular the recruitment of the number of observers agreed between the Secretary-General and the Government of Iraq, in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with this resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized, including in the housing sector and related infrastructure development;

4. *Decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of this resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, and *expresses* its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution as appropriate, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of this resolution on its implementation and again at least one week prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs;

6. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close consultation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

7. *Decides* that from the funds produced pursuant to this resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), up to a total of 600 million United States dollars may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which follow directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), and *expresses* its intention to consider favourably the renewal of this measure;

8. *Expresses* its readiness to consider, in the light of the cooperation of the Government of Iraq in implementing all the resolutions of the Council, allowing a sum of 15 million United States dollars drawn from the escrow account to be used for the payment of the arrears in Iraq's contribution to the budget of the United Nations, and *considers* that this sum should be transferred from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995);

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to transfer the excess funds drawn from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995) for the purposes set out in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995) in order to increase the funds available for humanitarian purchases, including as appropriate the purposes referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 1284 (1999);

10. *Directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic electricity and housing supplies consistent with the priority given to the most vulnerable groups in Iraq, *decides*, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), *requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken, and *expresses* its readiness to consider such action with regard to lists of further supplies, in particular in the transport and telecommunications sectors;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expand and update, within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, the lists of humanitarian items submitted in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1302 (2000), *directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve expeditiously the expanded lists, *decides* that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), and *requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken;

12. *Decides* that the effective deduction rate of the funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in the 180-day period shall be 25 per cent, *further decides* that the additional funds resulting from this decision will be deposited into the account established under paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995) to be used for strictly humanitarian projects to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups in Iraq as referred to in paragraph 126 of the report of the Secretary-General of 29 November 2000 (S/2000/1132), *requests* the Secretary-General to report on the use of these funds in his reports referred to in paragraph 5 above, and *expresses its intention* to establish a mechanism to review, before the end of the 180-day period, the effective deduction rate of the funds deposited in the escrow account to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in future phases, taking into account the key elements of the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people;

13. *Urges* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to review applications in an expeditious manner, to decrease the level of applications on hold and to continue to improve the approval process of applications, and in this regard *stresses* the importance of the full implementation of paragraph 3 above;

14. *Urges* all States submitting applications, all financial institutions, including the Central Bank of Iraq, and the Secretariat, to take steps to minimize the

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Council, to allow funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the purchase of locally produced goods and to meet the local cost for essential civilian needs which have been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, including, where appropriate, the cost of installation and training services, and further *requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Council, to allow funds up to 600 million euros deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the cost of installation and maintenance, including training services, of the equipment and spare parts for the oil industry which have been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate in the implementation of all such arrangements;

19. *Urges* all States, and in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide [illegible] for the effective implementation of this resolution;

20. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to take the remaining steps necessary to implement paragraph 27 of resolution 1284 (1999), and *further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his reports under paragraph 5 above a review of the progress made by the Government of Iraq in the implementation of these measures;

21. *Requests* also the Secretary-General to prepare a report as expeditiously as possible but no later than 31 March 2001 for the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) containing proposals for the use of additional export routes for petroleum and petroleum products, under appropriate conditions otherwise consistent with the purpose and provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, and particularly addressing the possible pipelines that might be utilized as additional export routes;

22. *Reiterates* its request in paragraph 8 of resolution 1284 (1999) to the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission and to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to complete by the end of this period the revision and updating of the lists of items and technology to which the import export mechanism approved by resolution 1051 (1996) applies;

23. *Stresses* the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of this resolution in Iraq, and *calls upon* the Government of Iraq to complete its investigation into the death of employees of the Food and Agriculture Organization and to forward it to the Council;

24. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

25. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.